cio-economic system India is building in search of a brighter future can hardly be expected to duplicate Anglo-Saxon or American democracy. But she has adopted a constitution that combines fundamental features of the British and American constitutions and is organizing her economy in a similar way. In this respect, India is not neutral between ideas of democracy and dictatorship, but wholly and wholeheartedly on the side of the West.

We visited India when she was putting final touches to her second Five-Year Plan. Though I disagreed with some details of the Plan, it impressed me as the most remarkable piece of economic planning that has been developed within the framework of democracy in peacetime. Moreover, most impressive from my standpoint is the Plan's least ostentatious part: the Community Development program, designed to raise the standard of living of the peasants in backward villages by teaching them how to work together to solve their common problems —how to get more water for their fields, improve their seed and cattle, build better homes and better roads, and so on.

Apart from the ruins of her fabulous temples, which attract tourists from all corners of the world, India has many things that command respect and admiration. Outstanding among them is her drive for economic revival, her struggle against hunger and misery—an uphill fight against terrible odds. The problem of poverty in this part of the world cannot be solved by two or three five-year campaigns. India faces a long hard road. If she succeeds, as I earnestly hope she will, her march toward victory will probably be like the wandering of the children of Israel in the wilderness. Few of those who led the nation at the beginning will be permitted to live to see the people reach their goal—freedom from want for all.

I will not go into the details of our tour in other countries of southeast Asia. My general impression was that all those countries could gain from a closer association with the United States. America would have more friends and could exercise a greater influence in this part of the world if the local peoples, and particularly their intellectuals, knew better what the United States really is.

IN LATIN AMERICA

Our last trip abroad was to Latin America, under the educational exchange program of the Department of State. This was a carefully planned study-and-lecture goodwill tour. In fifteen countries we had in all 176 lectures, conferences, round-table discussions, meetings with the press, and television and radio talks. In each country we met with leading economists, journalists, government officials, and labor leaders.